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## BIDDING FOR WAR CONTRACTS

The scramble for war business is a lively one, and is a demonstration of the enterprise and adaptability of American business men. Many of the fortunes of the 20th century will be based on the profits accumulated on contracts of this type.

On the face of it, this business looks like a good deal of a "snap," as the phrase goes, but seen from the inside of the counting room, the enterprise frequently appears as a big gamble, that may make or break the man who undertakes it.

A manufacturer who was telling the other day of the chances he had to take if he captured one of these contracts for which he was bidding with the agents of a European power. He would have to run his factory on about four times its present production, in order to supply the number of shoes that the agreement would call for. He would have tied up in unfinished goods all the time an amount of money equal to about five times his capital.

These goods would be of an unusual type, suitable for use in trenches, with the flesh side out, left natural color, instead of the grain or hair side out, as is usually the case. If the war should end before the contract was completed, the goods would be unsalable and the manufacturer would depend on the good faith of the agents to cover himself on the partly completed shipments.

His help who had to do considerable looting the past year, thought he had been very slow not to get one of these contracts and keep his factory booming. But he did not dare risk his business solvency, unless the buying agents would put up in some bank in the United States, subject to draft on delivery of goods, an amount sufficient to insure him against loss.

American business men have the sporting spirit, and they are taking these chances, which may or may not be satisfactorily protected against cancellations in case of the early close of the war. Where the deal is properly guarded, they mean wealth for the manufacturer, and good wages and abundant work for the mechanic.

## WHY CHAUFFEURS NEVER SMILE

As omnibus and hansom drivers, London cabbies were once a round, ruddy, jolly, smiling lot, but as chauffeurs of motor omnibuses and taxicabs, they are gloomy, grim, silent, taciturn, with stern set faces. "At least 80 per cent. of these long-faced persons were once drivers of horses," comments the London Standard. "The motor car with its increased speed is to blame for it all. "Smiling is incompatible with speed. It is inhuman to smile at much above 10 miles an hour. Rapid motion sets the facial muscles rigid; it gives a thrill to the driver which deadens the risible faculties."

"A baby will smile in its perambulator, smile constantly as the nurse wheels it about two miles an hour. The same baby riding in a motor car loses the faculty for smiling as soon as it is aware of the rapid motion. The speed-thrill kills the smile in all."

## BILLY SUNDAY EXPECTS TO GET 50,000 TO HIT THE TRAIL IN PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J.—Enthusiasm, bright sunshine, religious fervor and curiosity stirred up by tales of publicity combined to fill every seat in the tabernacle when Billy Sunday opened his campaign Easter Sunday. The crowd was happiest when Billy yelled such sentiments as "Good reached up and grabbed the sun and said, 'Here, sun, you stay where you are till Joshua gives you the highball,'" highball not being used by Billy in its sinful meaning, but as a railroad men's term, which is the equivalent of a "clear right of way," or when he started the afternoon meeting with the opening words to one of his party, "Well, kick or off," or when he told about Daniel, "who wouldn't hit the booze of Babylon."

## HOME HEALTH CLUB

**Failures of Prognosis:** Possibly the worst prognosis is new to you. Practically it means the guess of the doctor, as to the outcome of an ailment, after he has completed his diagnosis or named the disease. A very forcible illustration of such failures was brought home to me over a score of years ago when an old lady came, in company with her daughter, for treatment to a hospital of which I was in charge. Her case had been diagnosed as cancer. This was readily confirmed: On account of her age her home doctor did not wish to operate, but strange to say, she wanted to be operated upon. I advised against it, but she insisted and I called upon my surgeon. After a careful examination he refused the case and as she still insisted I called another. He was very skillful and very daring, but after fully preparing the patient and she was on the table under the anaesthetic and all ready, he had just started when he called me to come and look at the condition. It did not look as though any human being could be so dreadfully diseased and live and he said frankly that he could not do it, that the woman would die on the table if he did, so I ordered everything stopped. The sores were properly dressed and as there were present three surgeons and three able medical men in general practice, I asked their opinion of the case and all said that the woman could not possibly live six months. One old practitioner placed the limit at three months.

I did not tell her, but told her daughter that the operation was not performed. The old lady was very happy and in two weeks was up and about. In three weeks she went to her home, in a distant state. I, of course, gave her careful instructions in regard to her diet and the use of nature's remedies, for I believe there is a cure in nature for every disease, including cancer.

A little over a year and a half later I received a letter from the patient herself, telling how well she had been since the "operation," but complaining of a little stomach trouble. Two and a half years after she was at the hospital she died, but not of cancer.

In another case of the same disease I was called in consultation when the same doctor gave up and said the case was hopeless. I was inclined to believe him, but I knew the habits and the clean life record of the family. I had treated her children for many years and they begged me not to let me try to do something for the dear old mother that I finally consented to direct the treatment. I took the precaution, however, to have two other physicians make prognoses and three months was the limit of life so far as their judgment could determine. I put her to work with nature, changed her surroundings, diet and line of thought. The mind has a wonderful influence over the manufacture of ptomaines in the body and ptomaines are the real cause, the suitable soil in which disease is generated and were it not for such soil the so-called disease germs would be as harmless as milk.

In less than two months the old mother was the happiest person at a reception given in her honor and I had a letter from her home doctor this morning saying that she appeared to be perfectly well.

I have told you many times about the evil effects of a bad mental attitude, a severe fit of anger will create a tremendous quantity of ptomaines and then the germs have a feast and a frolic. A chronic grouch is seldom well. Cheer up. Nature will only take her precious gifts.

**Club Notes.**  
 I will gladly answer all inquiries for information on health subjects from readers of this publication if same are addressed to Home Health Club, 5932 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill. Send full name and address with four cents postage.  
 Dear Doctor:—What would you advise me to do for biliousness? My liver is somewhat affected, as I

have bilious attacks occasionally. Thanking you for a reply, I am,  
 MRS. L. E.  
 Biliousness is a vague term describing in an indefinite way a group of symptoms. It is probable that there is some acute indigestion or more or less catarrh of the stomach and upper part of the bowels in many cases, and that poisons (ptomaines) developed by the decomposed food in the stomach and bowels are absorbed into the liver and derange that organ, so that symptoms of indigestion and liver disturbances result. Constipation is a rule in such cases. The whites of the eyes are apt to become slightly yellow and the skin sallow. Biliousness arises in some persons from eating special articles of food, as eggs, milk, and coffee and pork. Probably the fat of these substances destroys the digestion.

The avoidance of certain articles of diet may secure freedom from the trouble. Measures calculated to overcome constipation are useful such as exercise, especially horseback riding, performing physical exercises for a few minutes each morning, in which the body is first perfectly erect with the hands held directly above the head, is then bent from the hips forward until the tips of the fingers touch the floor, and in which the body is swayed at the hips from side to side. Rowing or bicycling are excellent, also massage of the muscles of the abdomen. Internally I would suggest compound gentian. Read carefully the chapter on Pure Blood and Clear Skin, in the Home Health Club Book of Lectures. Remember to attend to the head and bowels.

Dear Doctor:—I wish you would advise me what to do for a dull pain I have over the left kidney. It has been more or less constant for past month and at times is very disagreeable. I wish to know whether it is anything serious and what I can do for it. I am strictly temperate in all respects, and try to keep myself in the best of health. Have never taken much medicine.

S. H.  
 The pain of which you speak is entirely muscular and is caused by the change from your former occupation to that of sitting over a desk and working for many hours in an entirely new position. The muscles of the back will in time accustom themselves to the change, but it would be wise for you to give them aid for the present and after the pain is removed take a careful amount of exercise daily that will have a tendency to develop and bring into play other muscles corresponding muscles. The physical culture instructions given in Vol. 1, of the Club books, would be the best thing in the world for you for keeping muscles and general system in order.

To overcome the pain now you should sponge the place carefully with hot vinegar, then rub with olive oil, which a hot fomentation or hot water bottle should be applied for an hour or more. When this is removed rub again with olive oil, wipe dry, and go to bed for the night. These applications repeated for three or four nights I believe will overcome the troublesome symptoms.

The army transport Sheridan, which leaves Manila April 15, will be the first government vessel to bring Philippine commerce to the United States under the recent order issued by President Wilson.

Gov. Fielder of New Jersey, appointed Thomas P. Martin of Hudson county to be Secretary of State of New Jersey, succeeding David E. Carter, who died.

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## KARL LIEBKNECHT'S SOLITARY "NO"

The Anti-Military Position of the Popular German Socialist Leader.

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.  
 (Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau)

Earl Liebknecht gained the attention of the whole civilized world by his courageous "No" in the Reichstag on December 12, when the Kaiser for a second time demanded popular support in financing the war.

When the socialist Reichstag group condemned him for his action on December 2, he defended himself as follows: "I voted against the war credits because according to my conviction they were sharp opposed not only to the interest of the proletariat, but to the program of the party and the resolutions of the international socialist congress, and because the socialist Reichstag group has no right to demand a violation of the program and of party resolution."

**A Conservative Radical.**  
 In trying to suppress Liebknecht, the Kaiser's party has done most of the same difficulties as has the German government, which has been persecuting him for years. Liebknecht is a conservative radical; a brilliant, but extremely systematic and cautious lawyer, with a large practice among the people, and the highest reputation with friends and enemies alike. The government has persecuted him because he has made the most formidable leader and organizer of the anti-militarist movement; but it has only been able to imprison him once, and then only by the most extraordinary stretching even of the extremely severe German law.

Ever since his early youth Liebknecht has specialized on anti-militarism. He has made it his life's work, and he has become a master of the practical methods necessary for such work in semi-absolute Germany and absolute Prussia.

His early work in anti-militarism has been carried on largely through the organization of German youth for the purpose of general culture. Having lost in this difficult and dangerous work for twenty years, Liebknecht is the ideal of the majority of the younger German socialists. If a vote were taken there would be little question that he would get at least half of the suffrages of socialists under middle age, though it is possible that his brilliant opponent, Frank, who was killed while a volunteer in the great war, might have divided the vote evenly with him.

Liebknecht first came before the public in 1894 in connection with the publication of his pamphlet, "Anti-Militarism." It need not be said that Liebknecht by no means endorses the insurrectionary militarism of Gustave Horne. He believes the general strike at the beginning of the war to be altogether the most costly and least promising method of fighting militarism.

**A Year As Political Prisoner.**  
 There can be no question that the real reason why he was forced to spend a year as a political prisoner was not because of any real or technical violation of the law, but because of his brilliant leadership in which he exposed the bloodthirsty intentions of the ruling classes to use the army to repress any republican or democratic movement. Liebknecht, however, was exposed to the same treatment as a result of some German of high position, a conversation between Bismarck and the present Kaiser, approximately as follows: The Kaiser had said that he intended to make democracy as his grandfather had made in 1848. Bismarck answered that if he did make

any such concessions, it would be necessary to war up to his waist in blood to put the popular movement down again.

The reader will want to know why Liebknecht has specialized in anti-militarism. It is because the world is his country and he is more interested in all nations than in any one. Undoubtedly Liebknecht is a genuine and ardent internationalist, but it may be questioned if this is bottom of his thought. In fighting against militarism, Liebknecht is also fighting in the most effective way monarchy, nobility, bureaucracy, clericalism, landlordism—in a word, the whole social system of Germany.

I shall indicate only the leading points of Liebknecht's celebrated declaration on December 2. He declared that Germany for many years had been "the accomplice of Caesarism and the model of political backwardness," that the war was in no sense a war of defense, but was "mutually fostered by German and Austrian war parties in the darkness of semi-absolution and secret diplomacy in order to steal a march on the advent of socialism."

**Favors Immediate Peace.**  
 It might appear, then, that Liebknecht takes the position of the socialists of France and Belgium—that this is a war against German militarism. But this is not the case, for he specifically repudiates the view in his declaration and attributes the war on both sides to the desire of capitalists of all great nations for new markets and fields of investment. Moreover, Liebknecht favors immediate peace, which would undoubtedly mean a return to the status quo, which existed before the war, another point on which the socialists of France and Belgium would refuse to agree with him.

Liebknecht's tremendous "No" in the Reichstag has gained the most currency abroad, but his work in the Prussian Landtag has perhaps had even more influence in Germany. In the session of October 22, 1914, he was able to carry only half of the ten members with him in his demonstrative protest against the government; but in the Landtag meeting of February 9, the ten socialist members were unanimous in declaring:

"We know that this war is not declared by the people in any of the countries participating in it. And when the conscription leaders add something about the unanimity of the German people Liebknecht shouted that he had no right to speak in the name of the people, and the Landtag almost broke up in a riot."

In the session of the Prussian Landtag on March 2, these scenes continued. Liebknecht declared: "Democratic control by the people would have prevented the war." It is well known that the socialists were unanimously opposed to the declaration of war to the very end. On the following day, Vorparter repeated the statement of Liebknecht, spokesman of the censor, using his very words: "Democratic control by the people would have prevented the war."

The importance of the statement taken by Liebknecht and the hundreds of thousands of German socialists that support him and his associates, lies in their readiness to enter into an immediate life or death struggle with the German ruling class, taking full advantage of the critical moment. And in this position he has the support of the overwhelming majority of the socialists of every country of the world—outside of Germany and Austria.

Now it is sought to have the Clayton Anti-Trust law applied.

## Supreme Court Asked to Pass on Clayton Law

Benefits Sought in Non-Union Woodwork Fight.

The fight over the use of non-union-made woodwork in New York city may be the means of obtaining the first interpretation of the Clayton-Trust law by the supreme court.

Daniel Davenport and Walter Gordon Merritt, attorneys for non-union woodwork manufacturers, have filed with the court a brief in which they ask the court to give them the benefits of the Clayton-Trust law, although the law was not enacted until after their case reached the supreme court. This is the first instance in which the court has been asked to consider the trust legislation of the present administration.

Ever since the passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust act last October, discussion has continued as to the position in which labor unions were left by the law. The law has developed new legal questions which would call for a determination of this dispute. Probably the most earnest contests over the construction of the law are to center around the labor "exemption" provisions in question.

**Dispute of Ten Years' Duration.**  
 The woodwork dispute has existed in New York city for nearly ten years, first in Manhattan and the Bronx and then in Brooklyn. By reason of an alleged conspiracy between members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the master carpenters' organization, and several closed-shop manufacturers of woodwork, it is alleged that it has been impossible to sell openly any substantial amount of open-shop woodwork for Manhattan and the Bronx. The arrangement is described as a combination to protect the union mills from the competition of non-union mills, because, under the natural law of trade and competition, the union mills cannot survive with their increased cost of production.

The open-shop manufacturers asked the United States district court in southern New York for an injunction to prevent the "reparable damage" of the alleged illegal combination. Judge Mayer held that the complainants had not shown any special damage, and were not entitled to an injunction. The United States circuit court of appeals for the second circuit affirmed that decision.

For years the courts throughout the country have been divided as to whether individuals were entitled to the use of an injunction under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The supreme court has never passed on the question. An appeal was taken to the supreme court from the decision of lower courts in this case for the express purpose of obtaining action by the highest court on the point.

Attorneys for the open-shop manufacturers claim that section 6, of the Clayton law, under which it has been said labor unions were exempt from punishment for violation of the trust laws that this is not correct construction to be given the provision, and if it is the correct one, the provision is unconstitutional.

The debates in the House and Senate on the Clayton bill are cited to show that administration leaders in charge of the bill reported that it was not proposed to change in any respect the Sherman Anti-Trust law. From the fact that the "treble damage" section of the Sherman Anti-Trust law was re-enacted word for word—the section under which the Hatters' Union liable for treble damages for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law through boycotting—it is contended the Clayton law did not mean to exempt labor unions from the penalty of doing illegal acts.

Twenty men working in the new subway in Brooklyn were overcome by coal gas from an engine that stopped directly under them. They were revived with pulmotors.

## DOUGLASS-FERRIS

An event of unusual importance among the colored population of the city was held in Bette's Studio on Main street last evening when Miss Goldie Louise Ferris and Mr. William Douglas were married. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Stanley Jacobs of the Bethel A. M. E. church at 8 o'clock.

The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white and wore a veil of lace. Her bouquet was of Easter lilies. Her cousin, Miss Jessie Jordan, who was maid of honor, also wore white.

An orchestra furnished music for the occasion and the cutting of the wedding cake and serving of refresh-

ments were features of the reception which followed the wedding. The bride, who is but 18 years of age, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ferris and for the past three years has been a maid for the firm of B. C. Bette and company, photographers. The bride's mother has worked at the Bette's Studio building for the past ten years and the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Silas Brewster, was janitress of the building for 27 years. Mrs. Dehn opened the studio for the wedding because of her interest in the bride and her family.

W. B. Cox, an American under arrest at Chihuahua City, Mexico on a charge of counterfeiting, will be tried by a military court.

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